sliding partition drawn across the gallery, the whole can be filled in seven minutes. When service is over, a signal is made, by means of a letter, which designates each row, and the prisoners occupying the seat corresponding with it retire.

The plan of the stalls (fig. 2) shews the doors, shut, half-shut, and entirely open, in the three different rows; the clear space allowed each prisoner is in width 20 inches, and in depth 32, the width of the seat being 9 inches out of it.

The section (fig. 3) shews the stepping up, so that each prisoner may obtain a view of the clergyman. The height of the divisions up to the top of the reading-desk is 4 feet 6 inches; the width of the reading-desk is 16 inches, and the height of the doors above the floor of each 6 feet. By this arrangement, the prisoners on the rear and front are prevented from seeing each other.

The cells are each divided by a wall, two bricks in thickness; the external walls are two bricks and a half. The ceilings are formed of half-brick arches, worked in cement, over which is laid a bed of concrete, about 6 inches in depth; this is levelled, and on it is placed the floor of asphalte for the cells above. The whole thickness from the floor of one cell to the ceiling of the other is 12 inches. In the upper cells, for the purpose of greater security, is a brick arch, 9 inches thick, worked in two courses in cement, with a layer of hoop-iron laid diagonally, at intervals of 4 inches.

The cells are 13 feet in length, 7 feet in breadth, and 9 feet in height to the under side of the arched ceiling. The window-frame, which is fixed, is of cast-iron, glazed with fluted glass, having outside two strong iron bars, so placed that they do not intercept the light. The door has a spring-lock, and a small trap is contrived for the introduction of provisions: there is another opening, covered by a movable flap for the purpose of inspection. Water is supplied from triangular cisterns, fixed in the angle of each cell; the gas-light is over the table (seen in the plan and section, figs. 4 and 5); near to it is the earthenware basin and water-closet, shewn more at large by fig. 6.

The cost of the erection at the Pentonville model prison was as follows:—

Messrs. Grissel and Peto's contract, &c., for the building	70,115	14	6
Asphalte for cells, roads, and paths	2,503	8	9
Water-closets, fittings, basins, cocks, &c.	1,154	10	9
Locks, fastenings, bells, &c.	941	5	9
Superintendence	689	4	11
Sundries	361	10	9
	£75,765	13	5
Additional expenses for fittings, furniture, &c., artesian well and machinery, heating and cooking apparatus	8,402	16	9
	£84,168	12	2

Which, divided by 520, the number of cells, give for each 162*l.* Besides the prison the following are to be added:—

Detached residence for seven families complete	1,892	7	1
Archway and terrace wall	2,856	5	2
Wall inclosing garden	739	10	7
Stables and road	415	0	0
	£5,903	2	10

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—In the 'infidel' district of Pera, inhabited chiefly, as most of our readers know, by the European merchants, and where, it will be recollected, the new English embassy, of which we gave a view in THE BUILDER, was some time since erected, another fire appears to have occurred during a period of high Mahomedan religious excitement, when not even a fireman amongst 'the faithful' Turks, appeared to assist in quenching the 'devouring element,' over which all rather seemed to exult as 'a mark of the wrath of Allah against the Giaours;' so that in a region where combustible wooden domiciles are so rife, it took no long time to destroy 300 of them, including some of the handsomest in Pera, and even blacking the walls of the new embassy with the smoke and ashes.

"THE ECCLESIOLOGIST" AND ST. PHILIP'S, AT LEEDS.

SQUARED STONE.

SIR,—"The Ecclesiologist," if not so acknowledged by practical men, considers itself the oracle of ecclesiastical matters, but it is indispensable, that for its notices of new churches, or of restorations of old ones, a personal inspection by a competent judge connected with it should be made. In the notice of St. Philip's Church, at Leeds, No. LXII., October, 1847, pp. 109-110, it is stated as "being built by Mr. Scott," and ends a few *oracular* absurdities, by advocating the most arrant quackery.

As the list of members contains the names of some practical men, it is extraordinary that those who pen the articles for publication, should not from those practical men seek the information of which they stand so much in need—many young architects are misled by this work (if we may judge by the nice finishing of their competition pictures), and will be still more so by the concluding paragraph of this notice. "The stone of which this church is built is very regularly squared, which is a great mistake." The operatives in the olden times were taught to work by level and square, and where stone abounded, it was regularly coursed and squared, as may be seen in every ancient church, from the earliest to the latest period. The Abbey of Kirkstall has through all its stages the stone "very regularly squared;" so has the Abbey of Fountaynes, the small church of Adel, the cathedral and the larger and lesser churches of York, though not in the immediate stone district;—but in the West Riding of Yorkshire, within the districts of the magnesian limestone, the stone of the coal measures, and the millstone grit, the masonry of *every building is* "regularly squared," and beautifully coursed too. Where can there be a finer specimen of *squared mason's work* than the fine old Norman tower of Campsall Church, near Doncaster. In Leeds, the only works differing from ancient custom are the *modern churches* of St. Saviour's (wherein the stones are regularly coursed) and St. Andrew's. The stone of Leeds requires that the bed and face should both be worked; square faces and beds are prepared with less trouble than "fancy" work, and common sense tells us, as it did the ancients, that "regularly squared" work was stronger than all other. In the old churches of Bradford, Halifax, Bingley, and scores of others, squared ashlar work is invariably used, though in those districts self-bedded stone abounds. From these places, and others in the Yorkshire coal districts, we have the flags, or York paving-stone, and ancient and common practice agreed in using these stones on their natural bed, forming a face with a hammer, or for better work with a mallet and chisel. Where stone could not be obtained, it was brought from a distance for angles or quoins, and bonding; also, for arches, jambs, tracery, &c.; and marine cobbles were filled into the intermediate spaces of the walls; large irregular blocks of cherts, from the northern chalk-beds were sometimes used, but it is evident, that oolitic stones were preferred, and these were "squared." Out of the stone districts quoins and fillings may be tolerated, but any where within them, irregularity is quackery. In the lias district of Lincolnshire the quoins are generally from the oolite of Ancaster. In the formation above the chalk, east of the Wolds of Yorkshire, even the Coralline oolite is used for the mouldings and ornaments, and marine cobbles or shingle, formed with concrete lime and sand into a solid mass, complete the walls. Shirlaugh chapel (built by Walter Shirlaw) is coursed level and regularly squared; so are the larger churches on the coast, as Bridlington, Hornsey, and Scarborough; so is the small church at Hackness, in the upper red sandstone district.

In the plain, unpretending church of St. Philip, at Leeds, the "elaborate" ridge-crest to the chancel is a plain stone foliated ridge, instead of an "elaborate" cast-iron fence, or *gaul crest* (*the material of the district*); the "fancy" glazing is in simple figures, adopted by the ancients, and their modern imitators of vesica, squares, &c., as simple as can be. The nave was made to project, to suit the obliquity of the site, and the organ-gallery fitted into it unobtrusively. I will as speedily as possible conclude, for the several blunders in the "Ecclesiologist's" conjectures need not be answered before the work is completed, when, in justice to the architect with whose work the "Ecclesiologist" can find "no actual fault," his name should be ascertained, his motive for designing a church in this peculiar form, and at least, before condemning his construction, the ancient models of the locality should be examined, and a knowledge obtained of the common-sense methods of building existing from time immemorial; then

"Each might his several province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand."

I am, Sir, &c., DIONYSIUS.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

THE foundation-stone of the Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital for the sick poor, was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, on Monday week.——It is proposed to convert the old custom-house at Portsmouth into a corn-market and commercial exchange, the want of which has been long felt.——The restorations of the Priory Church at Christchurch have been at length begun, by the removal of the organ, so as to throw into view the chancel, with its groined ceiling and altar-screen.——A new church is shortly to be built, by subscription, at Newtown, Soberton.——The public baths and washhouses recently opened in Milk-street, Bath, are said to be 'replete with every convenience,' at the most moderate charges, for behoof of the poor. ——The Hereford 'Chapter and Cathedral Restoration Committee' contemplate further active measures for the completion of the work begun in 1842. At a recent meeting, reported by the *Hereford Times*, the cost, &c. of the restoration of the eastern wall of the Ladye Chapel, the rebuilding of the distorted piers of the tower, and other relative works already accomplished, were recited, and the means of further progress suggested.——The first stone of Govilon Church, Abergavenny, was laid on Wednesday week before last. The building, it is said, will be of the early English style of architecture, from a design furnished by Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon. The contract is somewhat near 1,000*l.*, and the work will be done in about a twelvemonth.——Christ Church, Little Drayton, a district church in Market Drayton, built by subscription, with a donation of 1,000*l.* from Mrs. Noneley, was consecrated on 23rd ult. It is a stone building, in the early English style, with side aisles, and a north-west tower. The interior is fitted up with open seats, mostly free, for 600 persons. The roof is of stained deal, varnished. The architects were Messrs. S. P. and J. Smith, of Shrewsbury.——A correspondent of the *Leicester Journal* complains that 'the monuments, which formerly disfigured the walls' of St. Martin's Church, are to be replaced. The repairs there are nearly completed.——'Great improvements,' says the *Norfolk Chronicle*, have been made in Colton Church, which is one of the few almost unaltered decorated buildings of old erection. A new eastern stained-glass window has been inserted; benches replaced by pews, the chancel beautified, and its wooden windows are to be removed. The exterior of the church has been repaired, and the plastering removed, new buttresses built, the roofs restored and slated, &c.——Gainsborough, according to the *Lincolnshire Times*, is now becoming gradually modernized and improved by aid of plate-glass, exterior decoration, and other works, such as flagged pathways.——A printing-office at Liverpool was undermined by adjoining excavations, a few days since, and fell to the ground.——Designs for a new quay at Newcastle, and plans for suitable buildings on it, are to be furnished by Messrs. Dobson and Green, of that town, architects. The quay is to be 100 feet in width, from the buildings to the river, and the whole, says the *Gateshead Observer*, would 'form one of the most magnificent works, of a commercial character, that any county could present.' The addition is much wanted.——At the Glasgow Cathedral workmen, says the *Gazette*, are engaged in taking down the clumsy tower—to a certain extent, at least. ——The erection of a cathedral on a grand and magnificent scale, at Perth, is talked of—not for the Presbyterians, of course, who erect no cathedrals, as they have no church hierarchy—but for the Scottish Episcopalians.

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